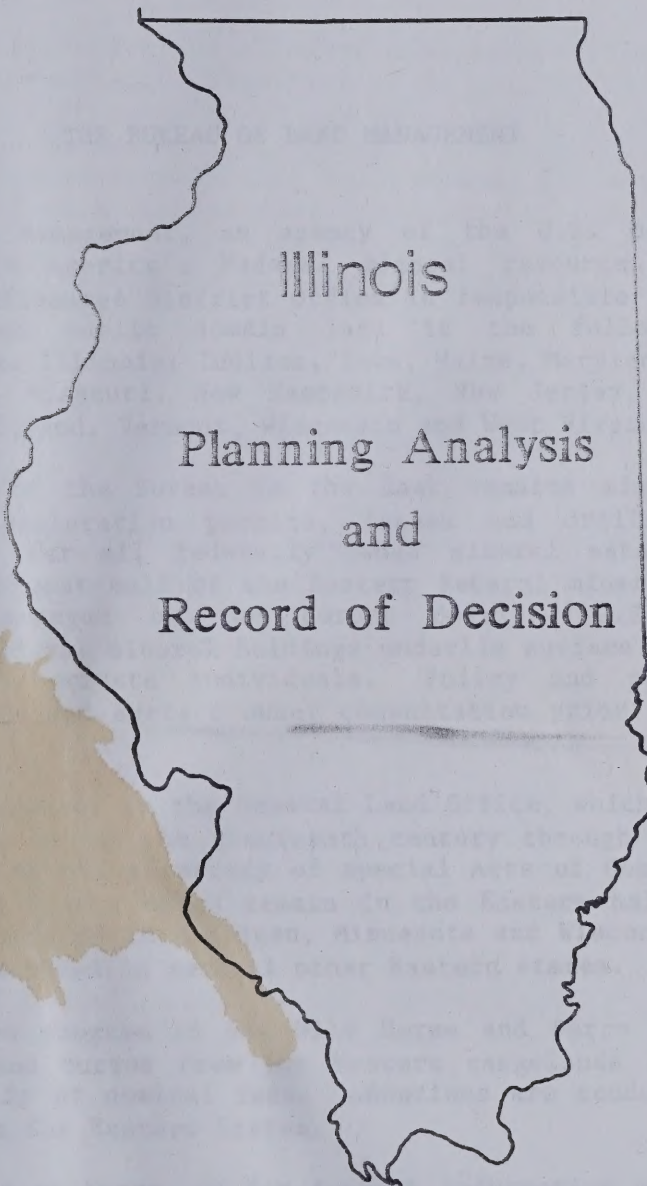


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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MILWAUKEE DISTRICT OFFICE
P.O. BOX 631
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN 53201-0631

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers America's Federal mineral resources and its public domain lands. The Milwaukee District Office is responsible for management of Federal minerals and public domain land in the following 20 states: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and West Virginia.

The primary mission of the Bureau in the East remains minerals management. The Bureau issues exploration permits, leases and drilling permits, and oversees operations, for all federally owned mineral estate regardless of surface ownership. Almost half of the Eastern Federal minerals are under the National Forests, managed by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Some Federal mineral holdings underlie surface owned by State or local governments or private individuals. Policy and procedures require environmental analysis and surface owner consultation prior to all permitting activities.

The Bureau is the successor to the General Land Office, which disposed of most of the public domain during the nineteenth century through statehood grants, homestead claims, sales and a variety of special Acts of Congress. Now, most of the public domain tracts which remain in the Eastern half of the country are primarily small islands in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. A few small tracts are widely scattered in several other Eastern states.

Another active Bureau program is the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program. Excess wild horses and burros from the Western rangelands are available for adoption by the public at nominal fees. Adoptions are conducted periodically at centers throughout the Eastern States.

To adopt a wild horse or burro, or for further information on other Bureau of Land Management activities in the East, write to the Milwaukee District Manager at the above address.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
JULY 1964

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers public lands, including national forests and national parks. The Bureau's primary responsibility is to manage the public lands in a manner that is consistent with the national policy of multiple use. The Bureau's management activities are carried out through a system of field offices, which are located in the States and Territories. The Bureau's field offices are responsible for the day-to-day management of the public lands, including the issuance of permits, the collection of fees, and the enforcement of laws. The Bureau's field offices are also responsible for the protection of the public lands from unauthorized use and for the promotion of public use of the public lands.

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RECORD OF DECISION
ILLINOIS PLANNING ANALYSIS

This document records the decisions made by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for managing 2.11 surface acres of public land and 5,213.2 acres of Federal minerals in the State of Illinois.

DECISION

The decision is made to approve the attached plan as the planning analysis for public lands and Federal minerals administered by the BLM in the State of Illinois. This plan was prepared under the regulations for implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). An environmental assessment (EA) was prepared for the decisions in this plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. This plan is identical to the one set forth in the proposed plan and associated environmental assessment published in September, 1986, except for the following modifications:

Appendix E was revised to show that the Endangered Species Act has been amended and to include the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-66c; 48 Stat. 401) as amended (Appendix E, however, is not reproduced in this document.).

These modifications are a result of comments that BLM received on the proposed plan.

The decisions made in the planning document are:

- All surface area (2.11 acres) of public land administered by the BLM plus any tracts discovered in the future will be further considered for disposal,
- All Federal minerals (5,213.2 acres) underlying BLM, State, local, and private surface and administered by the BLM plus any similar tracts discovered in the future will be further considered for exploration and development.

(Additional environmental analysis will be required prior to disposal of surface estate or leasing of Federal minerals.)

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Four alternatives for managing the surface and mineral estate were considered in the development of this plan analysis. These included the No Action Alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act; Surface Retention and Active Management, Disposal of the Mineral Estate, and the Preferred Alternative.

RECORD OF DECISION
ILLINOIS PLANNING ANALYSIS

This document records the decision made by the Board of Land Management (BLM) for managing 1.11 acres of public land and 0.211 acres of Federal minerals in the State of Illinois.

DECISION

The decision is made to approve the attached plan as the planning strategy for public lands and Federal minerals administered by the BLM in the State of Illinois. This plan was prepared under the regulations for implementing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). An environmental assessment (EA) was prepared for the decision in this plan in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. This plan is intended to be used as a guide in the proposed plan and associated environmental assessment published in September, 1980, except for the following modifications:

Appendix E was revised to show that the proposed plan and the EA were prepared and the plan is in the public interest. The EA was revised to show that the plan is in the public interest. The EA was revised to show that the plan is in the public interest. The EA was revised to show that the plan is in the public interest.

These modifications are a result of comments from BLM received on the proposed plan.

The decision was made by the planning committee and

the public. The public was given an opportunity to comment on the plan. The public was given an opportunity to comment on the plan. The public was given an opportunity to comment on the plan.

All Federal minerals (0.211 acres) underlying the plan, local, and other minerals and resources administered by the BLM are included in the plan. The plan is in the public interest. The plan is in the public interest. The plan is in the public interest.

Environmental assessment analysis will be received prior to disposal of surface estate of Federal minerals.

ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Four alternatives for managing the surface and mineral estate were considered in the development of this plan analysis. These included the No Action Alternative, the National Environmental Policy Act Alternative, the National Environmental Policy Act Alternative, and the National Environmental Policy Act Alternative.

ILLINOIS

PLANNING ANALYSIS

CHAPTER ONE

I. INTRODUCTION

This planning analysis contains the land use decisions and conditions for guiding and controlling future management actions for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands and mineral resources in the State of Illinois. All future uses and activities in the planning area must conform with the decisions and conditions as described in this planning analysis.

This planning analysis describes in general terms the implementation actions needed to carry out the decision, the process necessary to modify this planning analysis, and what support will be needed. It does not present information on environmental consequences, consistency, or effects of management. This information was presented in the Proposed Plan and Environmental Assessment published in September, 1986. This planning analysis is the culmination of an effort begun in 1985.

A. Purpose and Need

The primary reason for preparing the Illinois Plan was to initiate an active management posture with regard to disposal of public domain lands and leasing of Federal minerals managed by the BLM. There has been no previous attempt to actively manage this Federal surface and mineral estate in Illinois with a coherent policy.

The Illinois Plan was prepared in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Bureau planning regulations (43 CFR 1601 et seq.) and State Director Guidance for Planning in the Eastern States Office (March, 1985). Existing information, developed chiefly during the management situation analysis for this planning effort, was used as much as possible.

B. Description of the Planning Area

The planning area consists of the Federal surface and mineral estate managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the State of Illinois. The known public domain tracts consist of 3 islands totaling approximately 2.11 acres. These are tracts which were left in Federal ownership after the other more desirable lands were placed in State or private ownership during settlement. The tracts include both surface and mineral estate ownership and are located in Kane and Rock Island Counties (see Table 1).

The Federal mineral ownership (FMO) addressed in this plan consists of numerous scattered tracts of Federal mineral estate under surface owned by the State, local units of government, and the private sector. This "split-estate" Federal mineral ownership totals approximately 5,213.2 acres. The 2.11 acres of public domain mineral estate mentioned above is also considered in this plan. Thus, the total Federal mineral

PLANNING ANALYSIS

CHAPTER ONE

I. INTRODUCTION

This planning analysis concerns the land use, development and conditions for public and controlling future management actions for future of land management (FWM) administered lands and mineral resources in the State of Illinois. All future uses and activities in the planning area must conform with the conditions and conditions as described in this planning analysis.

This planning analysis described in general terms the implementation actions needed to carry out the analysis, the process necessary to modify this planning analysis, and what support will be needed. It does not present information on environmental consequences, consistency, or effects of management. This information was presented in the proposed plan and Environmental Assessment published in September, 1985. This planning analysis is the culmination of an effort begun in 1983.

A. Purpose and Need

The primary reason for preparing the Illinois plan was to initiate an active management process with regard to disposal of public domain lands and leasing of Federal mineral resources by the BLM. There has been no previous attempt to actively manage this Federal resource and mineral assets in Illinois with a consistent policy.

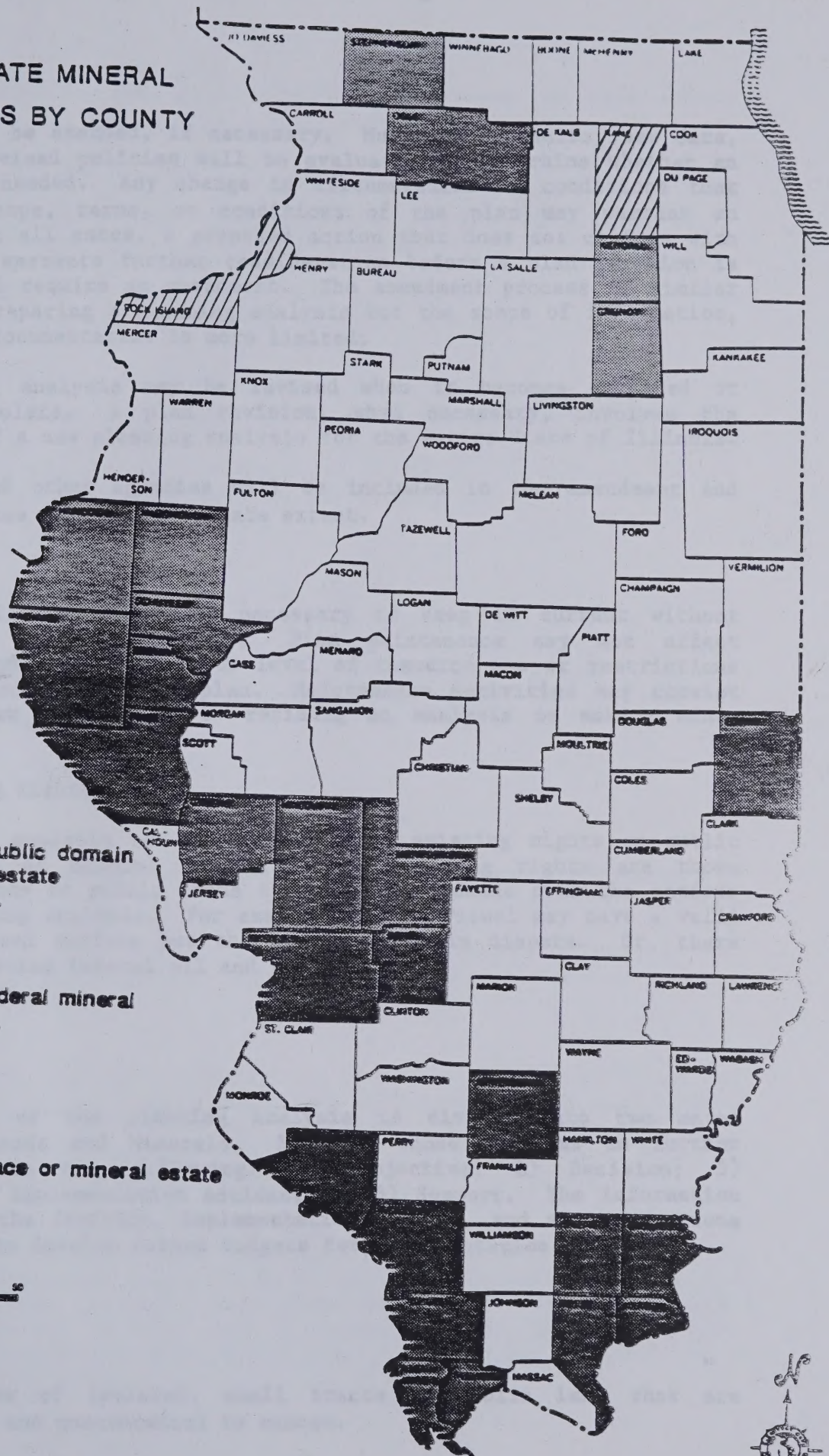
The Illinois plan was prepared in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Bureau planning regulations (43 CFR 1501 et seq.) and State Director Guidance for Planning in the Bureau (Bureau Order, 1981). National information, developed initially during the development of the Illinois plan for this planning effort, was used as much as possible.

B. Description of the Planning Area

The planning area consists of the Federal lands and mineral assets managed by the Bureau of Land Management within the State of Illinois. The known public domain tracts consist of 1 lands containing approximately 2.11 acres. These are tracts which were left in Federal ownership after the other more desirable lands were placed in State or private ownership during settlement. The tracts include both surface and mineral assets ownership and are located in Kane and Rock Counties (see Table 1).

The Federal mineral ownership (FMO) addressed in this plan consists of numerous scattered tracts of Federal mineral estate under surface owned by the State, local units of government, and the private sector. This "off-the-land" Federal mineral ownership contains approximately 5,111.1 acres. The 2.11 acres of public domain mineral estate mentioned above is also contained in this plan. Thus, the total Federal mineral

FEDERAL SPLIT ESTATE MINERAL OWNERSHIP IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTY



LEGEND



Counties with both public domain surface and mineral estate managed by the BLM.



Counties with only federal mineral managed by the BLM.



Counties with no surface or mineral estate managed by the BLM.




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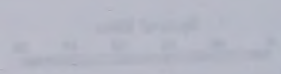
Fig. 1

FEDERAL SPILT ESTATE MINERAL
OWNERSHIP IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTY



LEGEND

-  Counties with both surface and mineral interests managed by the BLM
-  Counties with only federal mineral interests managed by the BLM
-  Counties with no surface or mineral interests managed by the BLM



E. Modification

This plan may be amended, if necessary. Monitoring results, new data, and new or revised policies will be evaluated to determine whether an amendment is needed. Any change in circumstances or conditions that affect the scope, terms, or conditions of the plan may warrant an amendment. In all cases, a proposed action that does not conform with the plan and warrants further consideration before a plan revision is scheduled will require an amendment. The amendment process is similar to that for preparing a planning analysis but the scope of information, analysis and documentation is more limited.

This planning analysis may be revised when it becomes outdated or otherwise obsolete. A plan revision, when necessary, involves the preparation of a new planning analysis for the entire State of Illinois.

The public and other agencies will be included in the amendment and revision process to the appropriate extent.

F. Maintenance

This plan will be updated as necessary to keep it current without changing its scope or intent. Plan maintenance may not affect decisions, conditions, terms, or level of resource use or restrictions from that prescribed in the plan. Maintenance activities may consist of posting new information or refining an analysis or making minor changes.

G. Valid Existing Rights

This planning analysis can not repeal valid existing rights on public lands surface or mineral estate. Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public lands that take precedence over the actions in this planning analysis. For example, an individual may have a valid claim to Federal surface but the ownership is in dispute. Or, there may be an existing Federal oil and gas lease.

II. DECISIONS

A. Introduction

This section of the planning analysis is divided into two major sections - Lands and Minerals. Each of those sections is further subdivided into the following: 1) Objective; 2) Decision; 3) Rationale; 4) Implementation Actions; and 5) Support. The information contained in the decision, implementation actions, and support actions will be used to develop future budgets for implementation purposes.

B. Lands

1. Objective

To dispose of isolated, small tracts of public land that are difficult and uneconomical to manage.

This plan may be amended, if necessary. Monitoring results, new data, and new or revised policies will be reviewed as indicated within an amendment is needed. Any change in circumstances or conditions that affect the scope, nature, or conditions of the plan may warrant an amendment. In all cases, a proposed action that does not conform with the plan and warrants further consideration before a plan revision is submitted will require an amendment. The amendment process is similar to that for preparing a planning analysis but the scope of information, analysis and documentation is more limited.

This planning analysis may be revised when it becomes outdated or otherwise obsolete. A plan revision, when necessary, involves the preparation of a new planning analysis for the entire State of Illinois.

The public and other agencies will be included in the amendment and revision process to the appropriate extent.

F. Maintenance

This plan will be updated as necessary to keep it current without changing its scope or intent. Plan maintenance may not affect decisions, conditions, actions, or level of resources used or restrictions from that prescribed in the plan. Maintenance activities may consist of updating new information or refining an analysis or action plan when changes.

G. Valid Existing Rights

This planning analysis has not revised valid existing rights or public lands owned or leased by the State. Valid existing rights are those rights or claims to public lands that have precedence over the actions in this planning analysis. For example, an individual may have a valid claim to Federal waters but the ownership is in dispute. Or, there may be an existing Federal oil and gas lease.

II. DECISIONS

A. Introduction

This section of the planning analysis is divided into two major sections - Land and Waters. Each of these sections is further subdivided into the following: 1) Objective; 2) Decision; 3) Action; 4) Implementation; and 5) Support. The information contained in the decision, implementation, action, and support sections will be used to develop future budgets for implementation purposes.

B. Land

1. Objective

To dispose of isolated, small tracts of public land that are difficult and uneconomical to manage.

- (1) Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease or sale (which includes transfer to a State agency);
- (2) Withdrawal on behalf of another Federal agency;
- (3) Exchange between another Federal agency and a third party (private, State or local government);
- (4) Color-of-Title patent for occupants who satisfy the requirements of the Color-of-Title Acts; and
- (5) Sale.

d. Prior to any final transfer, a Notice of Realty Action (NORA) will be published in the Federal Register and general circulation (local) newspapers to provide 45 days public notice and opportunity to comment on the action.

5. Support

Support will be required from the minerals staff to prepare minerals evaluation reports and from other specialists to obtain necessary critical resource clearances. The three known islands have previously been surveyed. Should additional islands or upland tracts be discovered, State Office support may be required to conduct surveys.

C. Minerals

1. Objective

To make Federal minerals available for exploration, development, and production; to avoid health and safety hazards; to protect important, sensitive resource values from unacceptable impacts; and to minimize unnecessary impediments to mineral leasing and development from sensitive resource protection and hazard avoidance.

2. Decisions

All Federal mineral ownership is available for exploration and development except where legal or intergovernmental consistency requirements, administrative or Congressional designations, or surface resource sensitivity prohibit such activities. None of these situations are known to exist.

The minerals management areas and objectives in Appendix B are adopted to guide minerals management in Illinois. The boundaries of the management areas (Map A) may be adjusted based on new resource data. If additional Federal mineral ownership is revealed in the future, it will also be managed within these guidelines. All exploration and development proposals will be evaluated on a site-specific basis.

(1) Researcher and Public Personnel are aware of and (which
includes transfer to a State agency);

(2) Withdrawal on behalf of another Federal agency;

(3) Exchange between another Federal agency and a third party
person, State or local government;

(4) Officer-Tile Patent for inventions the Secretary
regulates of the Officer-Tile Act; and

(5) Sale.

2. Prior to any final transfer, a notice of final transfer (NOTFT)
will be published in the Federal Register and general
information (local) newspaper to provide all have public notice
and opportunity to comment on the action.

3. Impact

Support will be provided from the minerals staff to prepare
minerals economic reports and from other specialists to obtain
necessary special resources information. The above listed items
have previously been surveyed. Should additional data or updated
events be discovered, State Office support may be required to
conduct survey.

C. Minerals

1. Objective

To make Federal minerals available for exploration, development,
and production to avoid health and safety hazards to provide
important, sensitive resource values from nonrenewable inputs; and
to minimize unnecessary impediments to mineral leasing and
development from sensitive resource protection and natural environment.

2. Decisions

All Federal mineral ownership is available for exploration and
development except where legal or administrative constraints
prevent, administrative or Congressional decisions, or
surface resource sensitivity prohibit such activities. None of
these situations are known to exist.

The minerals management areas and objectives in Appendix B are
subject to future minerals management in Illinois. The boundaries
of the management areas (Map A) may be adjusted based on new
resource data. If additional Federal mineral ownership is revealed
in the future, it will also be subject within these guidelines.
All exploration and development proposals will be evaluated on a
site-specific basis.

APPENDIX A

Surface Disposal Options and Criteria

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been concerned with the need for land adjustment for many years. The public land pattern in Illinois is fragmented, with only three islands scattered in two counties. Additional small tracts of public land may be discovered in the future.

BLM is authorized to enter into land adjustments through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and other public land laws. The principle also applies to adjustments in the mineral estate of lands, particularly where there is a split-estate situation with federally owned mineral estate and privately owned surface, or vice versa.

Major types of land adjustment concerning BLM in the planning area are:

1. Recreation and Public Purposes Transfers;
2. Public Sales;
3. Withdrawals;

In implementing the Plan in Illinois, BLM will be especially concerned with improving management of public values and resources. This involves more than simply disposing of isolated parcels. The Bureau's disposal decisions will be made after site-specific analysis and study of land use potential.

Realty actions are designed to meet FLPMA and NEPA requirements, and to implement BLM planning decisions effectively. The overall goal of the program is to improve public land management through a variety of methods, including sale, exchange, or other methods of transfer.

I. Land Disposal and Retention Criteria

These criteria are designed to provide the manager flexibility in responding to circumstances which dictate the final disposition of each tract. Although the proposed plan calls for disposal of all tracts in Illinois, each tract will be evaluated against the following criteria to confirm that disposal is appropriate and to determine the method of disposal.

A. Disposal Criteria

Lands with the following characteristics will be sold, exchanged or transferred in the public interest:

1. Lands of limited or no public value.
2. Widely scattered parcels which are difficult or uneconomical for BLM to manage with anything beyond minimal custodial administration.

Public Lands, Policies and Criteria

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been concerned with the need for land adjustment for many years. The public land program in Illinois is designed to meet only those lands needed in two positions. Additional small tracts of public land may be discovered in the future.

BLM is authorized to enter into land adjustment through the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) and other public land laws. The program also applies to adjustments in the mineral sector of lands, particularly where there is a significant difference with privately owned mineral estate and privately owned surface, or vice versa.

Major types of land adjustment involving BLM in the planning area are:

1. Acquisition and Public Purpose Transfers;
2. Public Sales;
3. Withdrawals;

In implementing the plan in Illinois, BLM will be especially concerned with improving management of public values and resources. This involves more than simply disposing of isolated parcels. The Bureau's principal decisions will be made after site-specific analysis and study of land use potential.

Public lands are designed to meet BLM and NPS requirements, and to implement BLM planning decisions effectively. The overall goal of the program is to improve public land management through a variety of methods, including sale, exchange, or other methods of transfer.

1. Land Disposal and Reversion Criteria

These criteria are designed to provide the manager flexibility in responding to circumstances which change the final disposition of each tract. Although the proposed plan calls for disposal of all tracts in Illinois, each tract will be evaluated against the following criteria to confirm that disposal is appropriate and to determine the method of disposal.

A. Disposal Criteria

Lands with the following characteristics will be sold, exchanged or transferred to the public interest:

1. Lands of limited or no public value.
2. Widely scattered parcels which are difficult or uneconomical for BLM to manage with anything beyond minimal custodial administration.

APPENDIX B

Minerals Management Areas and Objectives

Determination of appropriate levels of management activity on the Federal lands depends largely on the amount of geologic information available. Such information is not usually dispersed evenly over a region the size of a state, but is concentrated in areas of mineral production or known potential, in areas of good exposure of rock units, or in areas containing important scientific, recreational, or other cultural values. Thus, large areas of any given state are classified on the basis of geologic inference.

The classifications presented here are not generally of sufficient detail for use as actual mineral potential evaluations. If mineral related activities or conveyance/disposal actions are proposed for a tract of Federal land, detailed studies, which may involve exploratory operations, must be undertaken to assess the area-specific value of any minerals present.

Defined here are the classes of resource potential used by BLM. Major mineral commodities addressed in the District's statewide minerals report are classified according to these categories and are also presented. A statewide map showing proposed classification areas is included.

I. Class I Management Area (High Resource Potential)

A. Definition

1. Those areas known to contain mineral deposits of present economic interest, including exploration or production interest.
2. Those areas suspected to contain mineral deposits based on geologic similarities to areas of present economic interest.

B. Objectives

1. Retain minerals in Federal ownership.
2. Maintain availability of Federal Mineral Ownership for mineral exploration and development, contingent upon protection of surface values and establish priorities for leasing.
3. Cooperate with and assist other Federal agencies, State and local government bodies and other entities in mineral leasing and regulatory activities.
4. Lease all federally owned mineral rights within Known Geologic Structures (KGS).
5. Determine Federal mineral ownership in response to prospecting permit applications.
6. Conduct valuable discovery and preference right leasing determinations in support of leasing decisions made by the Eastern States Office.

Mineral Management Areas and Offsets

Determination of appropriate levels of management activity on the Federal lands depends largely on the amount of geologic information available. Such information is not usually dispersed evenly over a region the size of a State, but is concentrated in areas of general production or known potential, in areas of good exposure of rock units, or in areas containing important scientific, recreational, or other cultural values. Thus, large areas of any given state are classified on the basis of geologic information.

The classification presented here are not generally of sufficient detail for use as actual mineral potential evaluations. It is intended to provide a general overview of mineral resources and proposed for a State of Federal land, detailed investigations and proposed for a State of Federal land, detailed investigations, which may involve exploratory operations, must be undertaken to assess the mineral potential of any mineral prospect.

Behind each of the classes of resource potential used by M.M. Major mineral commodities addressed in the M.M.'s Minerals Minerals report are classified according to these categories and are also presented. A separate map showing proposed classification areas is included.

I. Class I Management Area (High Potential Potential)

A. Definition

1. These areas known to contain mineral deposits of present economic interest, including exploration or production interest.
2. These areas expected to contain mineral deposits based on geologic information to areas of present economic interest.

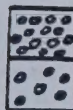
B. Objectives

1. Establish mineral in Federal ownership.
2. Establish ownership of Federal Mineral Resources for mineral exploration and development, contingent upon production of economic value and established protection for leasing.
3. Cooperate with and assist other Federal agencies, State and local government bodies and other entities in mineral leasing and regulatory activities.
4. Lease all federally owned mineral rights within known geologic structures (NPS).
5. Determine Federal mineral ownership in response to prospecting permit applications.
6. Conduct mineral discovery and protection right leasing transactions in support of leasing decisions made by the Federal States Office.

MAP A

Illinois Mineral Resource Classification Map

LEGEND



CLASS 1 & 2, Metal



CLASS 3, Metal



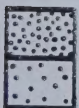
CLASS 1 & 2, Coal



CLASS 1 & 2, Oil and Gas



CLASS 3, Oil and Gas



CLASS 1 & 2, Nonmetal



CLASS 3, Nonmetal

Definitions:

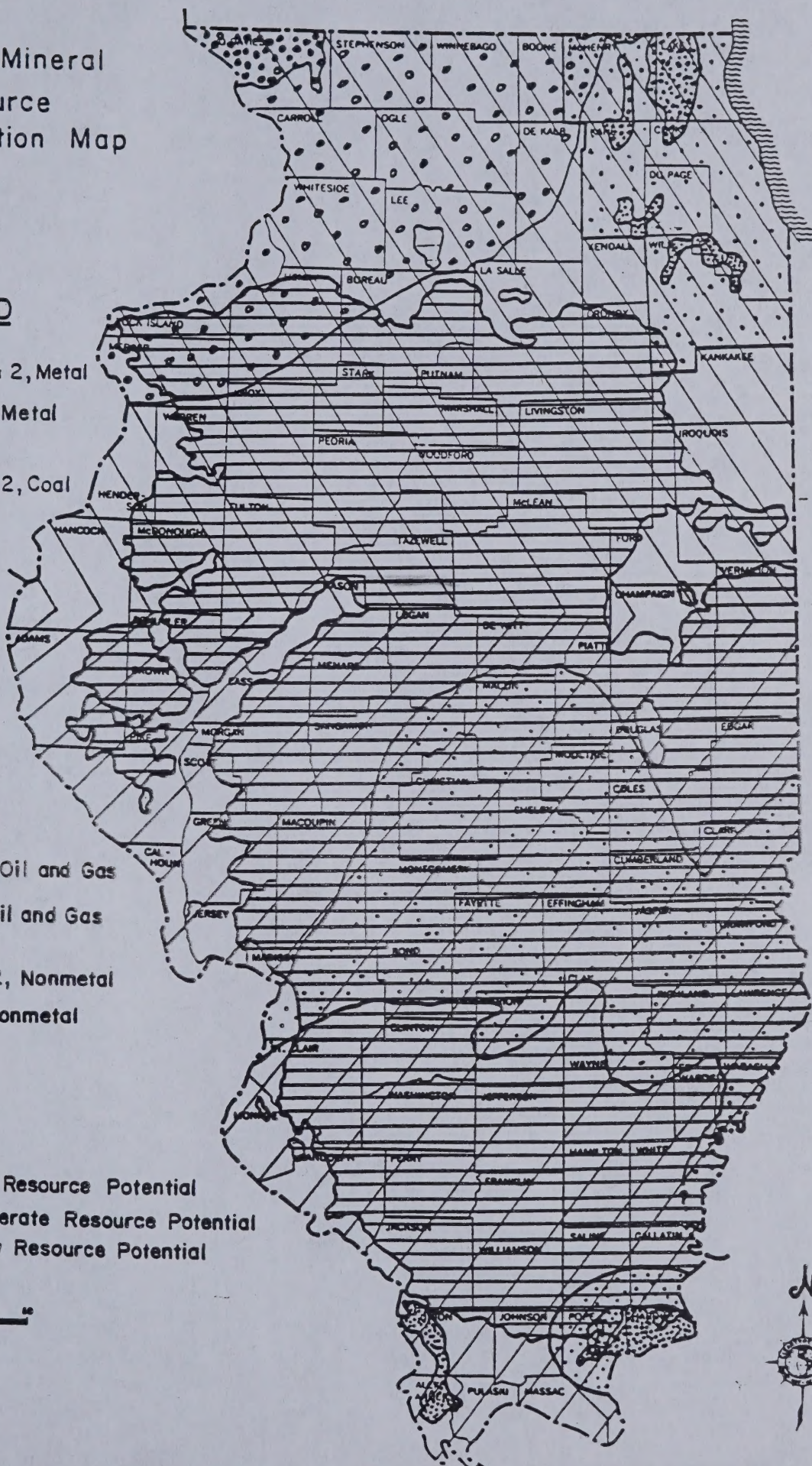
CLASS 1= High Resource Potential

CLASS 2= Moderate Resource Potential

CLASS 3= Low Resource Potential

Scale of Miles

10 20 30 40 50



Illinois Mineral
Resource
Classification Map

LEGEND



CLASS 1-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

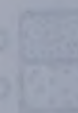
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Definitions:

- CLASS 1=High Resource Potential
- CLASS 2=Medium Resource Potential
- CLASS 3=Low Resource Potential

